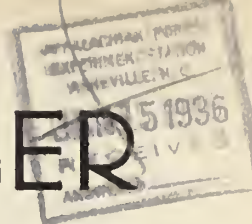


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THE DIXIE RANGER



For a Happy New Year

THE DIXIE RANGER

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER

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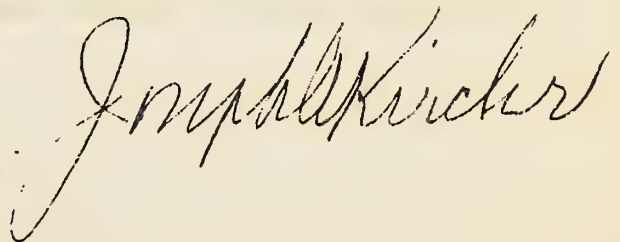
1936

A new year of promise lies before us.

The past year was a good one for the Southern Region. It marked the close of a year of real progress, made possible because the personnel of Region 8 rendered splendid service in the performance of its duties. I wish to express my appreciation to each of you for your service and loyalty, and to ask your continued interest and enthusiasm in the work to be done in the year ahead, which I hope will bring us greater achievements. I have confidence that each of you will strive diligently to do as best you can each task as it comes.

1936 is packed full of important things to be done. Each year brings its change and attendant increase in tasks to be performed. We are faced with tremendous responsibilities and equally tremendous opportunities. In the march ahead, "Let the highest achievement of yesterday be the starting point of today." Our field of work has broadened and our duties have expanded not only in our regular job, but in our association and cooperation with other agencies interested in the development of the natural and human resources of the nation. The natural resources and planning boards will develop ideas and programs looking toward the building up and stabilization of the nation. We can have no greater aim as an organization than to be a "good neighbor" and have our communities look to us with gratitude for lending influence and support to those undertakings that promise the greatest ultimate good to the greatest number. We must accept our responsibilities and opportunities for public service in the knowledge that a common understanding and sympathy in service is the greatest benefit a man can enjoy in life. Nothing binds people closer together than the consciousness of good deeds done in common. It is the team work that will count in the task ahead.

My very best wishes to all of you for a happy and helpful New Year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph C. Kircher". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned at the bottom right of the page.

CHIEF FORESTER SEEKS PROPER LAND-USE
AS KEY TO PROSPERITY

The United States has embarked on a national conservation policy aimed at insuring future prosperity -- a policy unique in the history of the world, F. A. Silcox, Chief Forester, said in the annual report of the Forest Service for 1935.

"History affords no case of a recognized land-use problem like that now to the fore, " Mr. Silcox declared. "Civilizations have waxed and waned with their material resources; dwindling means of livelihood have been a prolific cause of domestic disorder, class uprising and international war; but never before have the people of a great country still rich in the foundations of prosperity sought to forestall future disaster by applying a national policy of conservation -- of which planned land use is the central core."

Forestry, the Chief Forester said, "has had the leading place in defining the issues and presenting them in concrete terms. For conservation as a question of national policy was born in the struggle to attain a sound policy of forestry."

Mr. Silcox contrasted the present forest policy with that practiced by the Government up until the early years of this century -- a policy which hastened the disposal of the public domain.

"The intent of the laws designed to convey the public domain timberlands in small tracts to individuals desiring to use them for personal and permanent use was frustrated on a gigantic scale," he said. "Actually, a man who had entered a claim on land chiefly valuable for its virgin forest could ordinarily cash in on his acquisition only by selling it for consolidation into a much larger holding. Actually, too, the inducement leading to private acquisition was not the prospect of profiting by putting the land itself to use, but the value of the grown timber for exploitation. Hence a strong trend toward a purely temporary occupancy. If, after the merchantable timber was cut the land could not be sold, all that was necessary was to stop paying taxes and let it go back, skinned of its value, to public ownership.

"So the original policy of land disposal did not meet its social objective. It operated, instead, to create a highly transitory lumber industry; one ever beckoned on to new fields of cheap and abundant virgin timber when its earlier sources of supply began to give out."

It is such devastated land, of which millions of acres have drifted or are drifting back into the hands of the public through tax forfeiture, unable to support communities, that today presents the

biggest problem looming between the Nation and a wholly successful land-use plan, Mr. Silcox explained. It has been the Federal policy since 1911 to buy lands of this type for national forests. With exceedingly limited purchase funds in comparison to the great acreage of land urgently needed in public ownership, no other course was practicable.

"But to wait always until the forest has been so wrecked that only the public purse can possibly meet the expense of reclaiming it, or to limit public forestry to lands too poor to make timber production cover its cost, would mean to lose sight of the true objective of public forest policy. That policy must place first the need of the people for efficient land use as a means of gainful employment and stabilized and permanent prosperity.

"The essential point is that unless public acquisition is stabilized, programmed and pressed forward on broad lines with all possible speed, the potential capacity of the forests to provide work for a large dependent population and to furnish raw materials for industry and commerce will inevitably diminish instead of being built up."

Special plans to achieve such stability in communities on and adjacent to national forests were launched during the past year, according to the annual report, in some 40 community projects. Under this program, plans have been laid for 1936, which, if approved, will give employment to nearly all the suitable resident unemployed forest workers of those communities. Also leading toward a solution of the current forest land problem was the work done in 1935 by the Forest Service in assembling data and recommendations for the National Resources Board pertaining to more than 80 percent of the total forest area of the country. This is to be used as a definite basis of understanding for future activities of forestry agencies.

Tangible progress was made on the Great Plains Shelterbelt project, Mr. Silcox reported. Planting was completed on 125 miles of shelterbelt and on some 4800 farmsteads. Emergency Conservation Work, too, has continued its constructive work. With an average of 100,000 young men on the national forests, plus those on State and private forest lands, the Forest Service has planned and supervised 70 percent of the work of the CCC, which by July, 1935, had reached a total of 38,605,470 man-days. Projects were completed to the value of almost \$344,000,000.

More than two million acres were added to the present national forest system in 1935, Mr. Silcox said. Timber sales during the year showed an increase of more than 75 million board feet. Work on timber stand improvement by the CCC continued to improve timber values on hundreds of thousands of acres. The number of persons making use of the recreational facilities of the national forests during the past year reached the highest peak in the history of the Forest Service.

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The back breaking job of weeding over fifty million pine seedlings, part in drills and part broadcast, loomed large this year at the Stuart Nursery. Under the urge of a semi-tropical sun with rain and irrigation water on a most fertile soil, weeds are sure to grow rapidly, and the task was a severe test of planning, organization and execution. The CCC boys responded nobly, the job has been executed, and a number of important conclusions have been reached, which are well worth recording.

The nursery beds number 3,758, each 4 feet wide and one hundred feet long. The first and only inventory gave a total of 50,370 M seedlings of the four main species of Southern yellow pine; Longleaf, Slash, Loblolly and Shortleaf. The weeding and the care of the area have been the main activities during the late spring and summer months.

The weeding of seedbeds as well as labor for all other nursery operations is handled entirely by CCC enrollees. This job began in April immediately after sowing (this is important) using about forty men a day, reached its peak in the middle of July requiring one hundred men, and had declined to a daily use of thirty men (latter part of August). Weeding has not been the problem this season that it was last for the seedbeds are all on practically "new ground." A year ago the weeds got the jump on the weeders, requiring eighty men at first, one hundred and thirty at the peak, and then down to forty by September 10. The seed bed area in 1934 was only one-fourth as large as this year. Last year the weeds grew so large and so numerous that it was necessary to rake them out of the paths and carry them to a compost heap, but this year they are left in the paths to dry up.

Three foremen are assigned to the Nursery and each has three or four CCC leaders and about thirty men. The seed bed area is divided

into three units, each of which is supervised by a foreman. The foreman checks everything in his area, such as, erosion of seedbeds, proper drainage, damage of beds by moles and gophers, damping off, attacks of white grubs, brown-spot disease on longleaf pine, and moisture content of the soil, as well as keeping the weeds and grass out of the beds.

The most obnoxious grasses and weeds in the seedbed area are as follows: Panicum spp, six species of sedges, broom sedge (Andropogon sp.) Bermuda grass, crab grass, carpet grass, bent grass, foxtail grass, Johnson grass, poorjoe, chickweed, sensitive pea, spurge, tie weed, nettle, plantains, bitterweeds and everlasting. Fortunately, none of the real pests, such as coco or nut grass (Carex sp.), Johnson grass, Bermuda grass and tie weed are very plentiful. It is expected that by using extra care these species can be completely eradicated.

A check on the weeding of seventy beds showed that more beds were weeded per man-day when the men began working on the easiest beds the first thing in the morning. The conclusion of this observation is that a man will probably weed his bed faster if at first the weeding is easy and fast. Several types of knives were used in weeding.

The eighteen inch paths between beds are kept clear of grass by plowing every thirty days with a mule and a fourteen inch solid sweep plow. This builds up the sides of the beds, which are sometimes heavily washed by rains. Plowing also destroys the grass and weeds. The weeds at the ends of the beds, in the road ditches and on the roads are kept down by hoeing.

There have been no chemicals used in weed control. However, the Southern Forest Experiment Station is carrying on experiments with various

solutions of zinc sulphate, zinc chloride and sulphuric acids. No conclusions have been reached to date.

R. W. FERGUSON,
Kisatchie.

15,000,000 ACRES UNDER FIRE
PROTECTION

The State forestry officials of North Carolina report that 15,000,000 acres, or 75% of the State's 20,000,000 acres of forest land, is under organized protection this fiscal year. This is nearly twice the area of National Forest land in Region 8.

The necessity for fire control work in North Carolina has been recognized for half a century, but no active work toward this end was accomplished until 1915 when the first fire law was enacted. Today, The Division of Forestry, under the Department of Conservation and Development, is headed by J. S. Holmes, State Forester, and W. C. McCormick, Assistant State Forester in charge of fire control. Some measure of their progress is apparent in recent legislative acts which provide:

(a) For the compulsory establishment of a forest fire organization and the initiation and development of fire control activities in each county, if the State Forester and Board of Conservation and Development determine that the amount of forest land and risk justify protection.

(b) That the refusal to assist a warden in fire fighting, when called upon, shall be a misdemeanor.

The State is divided into six major divisions with a District Forester in charge of each. These are further subdivided into county and association units with a warden and ranger, respectively, in charge of each. The 15,000,000 acres under

protection is embraced by 60 cooperating counties, within which are 14 protective associations with a combined acreage of 400,000. General county-wide protection is provided in these counties; however, should a group of owners desire more intensive protection, it may be obtained by the organization of a protection association and the owners paying 1 to 3 cents per acre which, with county appropriations, is matched by State and Federal funds. During the past year the acreage under protection has increased from 10,000,000 acres to the present figure, an increase of 5,000,000 acres. Likewise the estimated budget for this year is \$169,000 as compared with \$117,000 and \$72,000 for the two preceding years.

The value of the Emergency Conservation Work program in furthering fire protection is readily grasped by the amount of protection improvements being constructed. Of a total of 120 detection structures required for adequate detection, some 28 of the 56 towers were constructed by CCC enrollees and 14 more are included in the present ECW work plans. Likewise 265 miles of the State's 352 miles of telephone lines were built by CCC labor, as well as 900 miles of roads; 31 combination cabins, garages, and living quarters; 466 miles of fire lines; 812 bridges, and 45 miles of foot and horse trails. The above figures are as of July 1, 1935, and since that time many miles of road, telephone lines, and a number of towers and buildings have been added to the system.

In the matter of equipment, the State is experimenting with a radio transmitting and receiving set having a 20-mile range. It is planned to purchase additional equipment of this sort as funds are available and proper equipment is decided upon. For the main job - fire suppression - the State has the following equipment, much of which has been purchased recently:

WILD LIFE AND THE NATIONAL FORESTS
(Condensed)

By F. A. Silcox, Chief
of the Forest Service, U. S.
Department of Agriculture,
Delivered before the National
Association of Audubon Soci-
eties at its 31st Annual
Convention in New York City,
October 29, 1935.

(1) 35 trucks (20 purchased within the past year), the greater number of which are equipped with motor pumps, 75-gallon water tanks, and fire fighting equipment for 10 men, with carrying capacity on the truck for this number of men.

(2) 58 trailers equipped with 55 gallons of water and fire equipment for 10 men.

(3) Two 1935 model "22" Caterpillar tractors (recently purchased) for plowing of fire lines with Hester plow and harrow.

(4) 3,000 portable knapsack fire pumps on hand, of which 1,000 are recent purchases.

(5) 5,000 fire rakes, 1,100 being new additions.

There have also been recent purchases of other equipment, but the above serves to indicate the progress in building up their fire equipment.

This is a picture of only one of the States in the Region. However, it is a good example to illustrate the magnitude of the protection job which the States must and are facing. Furthermore, it indicates that definite progress is being made. In this connection, I wonder if each forest officer fully appreciates the size of this job and the attendant problems and obstacles which must be solved and overcome. I will admit that my conceptions, prior to my State and private work, were much like the hen which had to be shown an ostrich egg before she could appreciate what someone else was doing.

PAUL H. GERRARD,
Regional Inspector,
Division, State & Private
Forests.

Wild life, a precious national heritage, has dwindled. Much has been done to protect it; more is needed to save and restore it.

Many reasons are given for the decrease of wild life. Innumerable references in American history depict the vital role which wild game has played as source of food and clothing in early days. Fur trading, one of the first - and greatest - aids in the economic conquest of the West, brought a huge drain. The attributes of the pioneer hunter and trapper - of necessity a crack shot - have been transmitted to succeeding generations and are largely responsible for that urge which sends some 13,000,000 people to forests, marshes, and streams each year to enjoy wild life and that more abundant leisure now available to the average American citizen.

Public apathy toward forest land misuse largely has been responsible for devastation of wild life, as it has for forest devastation. For the forested and wooded lands of this country now provide all or a large part of the habitat for a major percentage of our wild life, excepting only the migratory wild fowl and certain upland game birds. This is because the forest furnishes, for wild life species adapted to the type, the three prime essentials of food, breeding grounds, and protection from enemies and the elements.

Wild life must, therefore, retreat as new farms are needlessly carved out of the forest; as farm and other woodlands are slashed and overgrazed; as forests in private ownership continue to be widely exploited and devastated by ax and fire.

In this whole process wild life has put up a gallant battle against overwhelming odds. It has suffered, of course. As our forests have suffered. For as I have indicated, there is a vital relationship between forests and wild life. On the 495 million acres of privately owned forest land, where exploitation has been virtually unrestrained, the number of game animals has decreased at an alarming rate. This is true on many Eastern National Forests, which in large measure comprise cut-over lands recently purchased from private owners. But within the Western National Forests, where for 30 years timber has been used and kept productive under federal management, the number of game animals has increased 100% within the period 1921-33. And this in face of an increase of more than 35,000,000 National Forest visitors - many of whom are hunters and fisherman - during the period 1917-33 inclusive!

Even so, - migratory wild fowl and certain game birds expected, - the National Forests are the natural habitat for a big percentage of the wild life in the United States today. For these federally owned properties are located in 37 States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. There are 154 of them; within their boundaries are some 221 million acres, gross. They include parts of every major mountain range and forest region in the United States. They are

accessible, yet include millions of acres which can be penetrated only on foot or on horseback. And almost 75% of all Western big game ranges are now within the National Forests of the West.

Wild life is, then, a major National Forest resource. And it is a major responsibility of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, which protects and administers all National Forest resources under a policy which insures perpetuation through use. To accomplish this, planning is necessary. And since many resources, many uses, and many people are involved; all resource plans must be integrated and correlated one with another; management must be such that the greatest combined benefits will flow to the greatest possible number of people in the long run.

There was a time when plans and management were unnecessary in order to perpetuate our forest and wild life resources. That was long before our time, or that of our parents. Now, after civilization has for so long disturbed nature's balance, we must make amends as best we can. To restore, increase, and perpetuate wild life, we must protect some environments, create others, help maintain a balance between the number of animals and the kinds and amounts of shelter and food upon which they depend for their existence. We must, in other words, plan - and then execute - a wild life program which, to be adequate, shall provide much more than measures designed merely to remove causes that lead to decimation or destruction of wild life species.

Modern game management on the National Forests does go farther than this. In cooperation with other technical agencies, it provides

for surveys such as that now being conducted on National Forests in the Lake States, for example. Here, with the Biological Survey, we propose to ascertain the density of the breeding duck population per acre of water, the survival ratio of water fowl from hatching stage to maturity, the kinds and amount of food available and possible. And not until all this - and more - is done can the wild duck population successfully be maintained on a sustained-yield basis.

National Forest game management also envisions dams, - like those built by the Forest Service on the Coconino Plateau in Arizona, - to impound water and provide nesting and resting places for migratory birds and make possible the introduction of birds and fish in areas where they were unknown before. In cooperation with such agencies as the Biological Survey and State Fish and Game Commissions, it conducts studies in the interest of upland game birds; collects data on seasonal food requirements, range and roosting conditions, disease and other mortality factors so that, for example, certain areas recently acquired for National Forest purposes may successfully be restocked with wild turkeys donated by the Missouri Conservation Department. After collecting data - supplemented by results of research by the Biological Survey and preparation of plans in cooperation with Federal and State authorities - provision is made for execution of wild-life management plans by and through the organizations of the Forest Service and the individual State and Territorial authorities. Plans for management of elk and other big game herds and for Alaska brown bear in relation to other resources on Admiralty Island are examples in point.

Another example is the wild-life management plan for the Superior National Forest in Minnesota. Cooperation in this is with State authorities, the Biological Survey, and the Bureau of Fisheries. The Forest Service has also had the cooperation of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the National Park Service, State Fish and Game Commissions, and many conservation agencies. Such cooperation has always been most helpful. Witness the assistance which your own National Association of Audubon Societies extended, in connection with the deer situation on the Kaibab National Forest in Arizona, not so many years ago. Your help was vitally needed, then. It was cheerfully and wholeheartedly given. Without it, the outcome might have been in doubt. Remembering that incident, I have high hopes that you may accord the Forest Service your support again, when the occasion arises.

There are four major purposes in the wild life program set-up for the National Forests. The first - to obtain the best development and use of wild life as a product and a service of the land - includes the development of the full potentialities of wild life in proper coordination with other resources and products of that land. The second, which is involved in the first, recognizes aesthetic, scientific, and other social purposes as the predominant uses which shall be made of National Forest wild life resources. This contemplates adequate protection to animals, birds, and fish, and the maintenance of a proper - and insofar as possible a natural - balance between forest vegetation and forest wild life.

Preservation to the public of the privileges of the hunt - which is

a traditional and generally accepted purpose of wild life management - is the third major purpose. This involved maintenance of fishing and shooting grounds which shall be open to public use by those who can not afford estate shooting and fishing. It contemplates the preservation of an American ideal. These three purposes presuppose a fourth - education of the public to recognize wild life values and to support and observe adequate forest wild life programs.

Many things are necessary to attain these four major purposes. One is wild-life management which shall be adequate to realize the maximum social and economic wild life benefits. This involves preservation for scientific reasons of species now threatened with extinction, restoration of wild life on depleted areas, widespread distribution of game species to afford hunting and fishing with camera, rod, and gun, proper biological balance between species and sustained yield of the wild life crop.

Most of these things are recognized purposes and objectives of the National Association of Audubon Societies. It was in 1886, in New York City, that the first society was named after John James Audubon, that famous ornithologist and painter of bird pictures whose memory is honored by bird lovers, everywhere. Since then, your National Association has carried the banner and led the way; has rendered loyal and devoted service in the protection of America's wild life. Your service has been sincere and honorable. From it many organizations, among them the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture,

have drawn inspiration. How your organization - and others with similar interests and aims - are on the threshold of a new deal for America's wild life. The prospects are bright. Let us capitalize on them, now. Tomorrow may be too late.

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HUGH PINE TREE PLANTING PROGRAM STARTED

Over 2,000,000 one-year-old slash and longleaf "baby" pine seedlings are being dug from the Florida Forest Service Nursery, near Olustee, in response to orders received from land-owners for reforestation purposes.

Cool weather, which causes the seedlings to become dormant, and the recent rains have made conditions ideal for planting in many sections of the State. Several landowners have taken advantage of these conditions and are already planting trees. Orders have been received for over 500,000 seedlings and the supply is expected to run out before the planting season ends in February.

Sowing of pine mast, pulling of wild seedlings, and transplanting of nursery grown seedlings have all been compared and the results obtained from the nursery stock are superior and cheaper than the other methods. Seedlings planted 6 years ago near Tallahassee and protected from fire are now over 22 feet tall and 4 inches in diameter measured at 4½ feet above the ground. The Florida Forest Service furnishes seedlings at \$3.00 per thousand, for quantities of less than two thousand, down to as low as \$1.80 per thousand, for fifteen thousand or more. Prices are f.o.b. Olustee. All trees are for reforestation purposes or windbreaks, and under no conditions for ornamental or beautification plantings.

Landowners intending to plant five thousand or more seedlings within thirty to forty miles of a CCC camp are especially fortunate. The CCC boys are authorized to plant seedlings as part of their forestry education, and this service is free of charge.

W. R. Mattoon, extension forester for the United States Forest Service, gives the following interesting information about the early history of slash pine:

In 1916, Mr. Mattoon, with headquarters at Summerville, South Carolina, was employed on a United States Forest Service project the purpose of which was to find some way to reforest the millions of cut-over lands in the South. In that same year, he and Mr. M. B. Wilder spent some time together in the flat woods near Olustee, Florida. The mature slash pine timber had been studied before but nothing was known of its reproducing qualities or of the growth and hardiness of the seeds and seedlings.

In June of 1916, Mr. Mattoon dug one hundred slash pine seedlings near Olustee and shipped them by parcel post to Summerville, South Carolina, where they were planted. About fifty survived, and today, nineteen years later, those which have not been cut out, are forty to sixty feet tall and ten to twelve inches in diameter four and a half feet above the ground. This early experiment in transplanting slash pine, although in an unfavorable season of the year, proved the hardiness of the species and the vigorousness of its growth.

Prior to this time, a few slash pine seeds had been collected for botanical purposes but it remained for Mr. Wilder to collect

the first slash pine seeds for commercial use. He has continued to collect seeds ever since and has been responsible in this way, for the spread of slash pine to adjoining states and to foreign countries.

These men had faith and confidence in the hardiness of this tree, its vigorous growth, and its enormous possibilities for being the ideal tree to use in reforesting the South's cut-over lands. Today it is widely used by the lumber trades for production of naval stores, and it has been proved that it is well adapted for kraft and newsprint pulp and rayon.

The Florida Forest Service has assisted in the planting of the slash pine by raising the seedlings and selling them to landowners at cost to plant idle or partially stocked lands. In the last six years, about five million have been planted in this State with two million more ready for planting this season. Many hundreds of landowners are also cooperating with the Florida Forest Service in preventing and controlling woods fires on their properties in order that slash pine may "seed in" and rapidly grow into timber.

--Florida Forest Service

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A good story concerning New Year resolutions is the one about the old ducky who, when asked if she had made her New Year resolutions, rolled her eyes and said: "Lawsy, honey, I ain't used none o' dem good ones I made las' year."

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CCC enrollee sights smoke from Wayah Bald, Nantahala National Forest



Osceola Lodge, Osceola National Forest, Florida. Used annually by Senior Forestry classes of Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, and other schools. Also civic organizations such as Boy Scouts and the like.



Peachtree Street at Fourteenth with trees down and traffic stilled

Peachtree Street, the most famous thoroughfare in Dixie, was the antithesis of the Sunny South after Old Man Winter touched the city with his cold wand and paralyzed it with an ice storm such as had not been seen in a generation

METEOROLOGICALLY SPEAKING

Supervisor Clark of the Cherokee advises that 30 inches of snow fell all along the Tennessee-North Carolina State line on the Tellico District the last of December. In a clipping from the Cleveland Banner of December 30, which Mr. Clark sent in, it was stated that the snowfall was the heaviest registered in fifteen years. Mr. Clark said that the snow and sleet ended the longest and driest fire patrol season in the history of the Cherokee. He says that the leaves and brush are so saturated that the danger of fire has passed for some time.

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Atlanta certainly had an icicle dropped down its back by the worst ice storm it has had in 30 years. The city was virtually ice-bound from December 28 to January 2. For a time trolley service was paralyzed, and telephone, telegraph and electric power generally was out of commission for several days. But of all the inconvenience and damage suffered by the city, its greatest loss is the injury to its beautiful and historic trees, which paid heavy penalty to the storm. Officers at Fort McPherson likened the scene to a battlefield after artillery fire.

The Atlanta Journal in an editorial said: "The broken communications, the silenced radio, the darkened streets, even the canned soup in lieu of a cooked dinner would be tolerable. But O the cracked and prostrate trees! There is a havoc for which the diamond glitter of icicles, the snow's white magic and the ineffable stillness of the landscape cannot compensate."

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A BACHELOR'S CHRISTMAS APOLOGY

By G. C. Bell

"You wanted clothes -- I tried to please,
But Nancy, dear, just list to these:
I fought the crowds from store to store,
I shoved and pushed and shoved some more.
I looked at this, and I looked at that -
I saw gloves, and hose, and a cute little hat,
Pajamas and dresses and underthings --
Enough to make Gabriel lose his wings.

I asked about this, and I asked about that.
The answer: what size hose - how big a hat?
Is she overly-thin or underly-stout,
Do her toes turn in, does her chin stick out,
Is she a perfect 36 or a stylish 44?
A million other questions - and then some more.

You'd thought I was shopping for a duchess or queen
Instead of an American girl -- just fourteen.
Then she picked up some flimsies and said "How are these?"
I blushed to the roots and shook in my knees.
I stammered "No, thank you," and then out I fled,
Girls' clothing had surely turned this bachelor's head.
So, Nancy, be reasonable, and instead of clothes
Use the attached coupon for picture shows.
A lot of good shows I hope you will see,
Sometimes alone, and sometimes with me."

(If you had to guess the author of this timely and clever poem, we believe it would take more than three guesses. Would you ever suspect that G. C. Bell runs the very matter-of-fact Division of Maintenance with one hand and writes poetry with the other? - Ed.)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
FELLOWSHIP

The University of California, Division of Forestry, announces that they will receive application blanks for one fellowship and several assistantships in forestry. The fellowship carries an annual stipend of \$750.00, payable in ten equal monthly installments; the assistantship carries a stipend of \$50.00 a month for an average of 90 hours of work per month. These appointments are open to any qualified forest school graduate holding at least a bachelor's degree.

Application blanks and information can be obtained from Professor J. Kittredge, Jr., Division of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Application blanks ~~when~~ executed must be accompanied by an official transcript of record showing high school and university credits.

The applications must reach Professor Kittredge not later than February 10, 1936.

JAMES B. DEMENT

It is with sincere regret that the Cherokee reports the accidental death of Truck Trail Foreman James B. Dement, which occurred at his home at Lascassas, Tennessee, on November 27, while on leave.

"Jimmy," as he was known to enrollees and Forest officers on the Tellico Ranger District, was promoted from a Junior Enrollee status to the position of Truck Trail Foreman in May, 1934.

He was not only an industrious leader and attentive to his job but was also very well liked and respected by the enrollees. Quarrying operations under his direction were considered by Regional inspectors to be as efficient as any within the Region. He will long be remembered by those enrollees and Forest officers who had the privilege of working and associating with him.

-- DONALD E. CLARK,
Forest Supervisor

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One of the remarkable things which have come out of recent investigations by the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station is the effect of denudation upon climate. The studies were made at Ducktown, Tennessee, in the center of a large area which had been denuded by smelter fumes. As a result of these fumes, all vegetation has been killed, only scattered bits of grass here and there exist, and erosion is widespread. There are no records available to show what the conditions were prior to smelter activities, but rainfall records taken in the last year show that in the middle of the denuded area the rainfall is about two inches less than it is in the forest land nearby. The natives explain the difference as being due to a greater heat on the denuded area which is responsible for increased evaporation and high temperatures. Evaporation in the middle of this denuded area is about 5 times that inside the forest area six or eight miles away. Whether this one year's observation is merely a freak or whether it is actually indicative of a major climatic change is, of course, a matter of debate. With longer records we should be able to

determine how far the lack of a vegetative cover is responsible for this change in climate. Another of the interesting facts on this area is that after every rain silt basins constructed for studying erosion on this area have to be bailed out, while similar basins in the nearby forest area show only a slight deposit of fine silt and vegetative mold after a year's exposure.

-Service Bulletin.

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P. N. F. F. F.

These cryptic initials do not represent a New Deal agency but were the intriguing title of an article in the September 27 issue of ROTARY IN ATLANTA, describing the address made to the Rotary Club by Sam Broadbent, Regional Office.

A member of the Rotary Club who is not connected with the Service, sent us the magazine and according to him, Mr. Broadbent's talk "went over big." Here is the ROTARY IN ATLANTA version of it:

"Our speaker was introduced as Mr. S.R. Broadbent of the Eighth Regional United States Forestry Office. It had been announced previously that Mr. Broadbent would speak on the work of the U.S. Forestry Service, from which most of us assumed that we would hear something about trees. There was a surprise element in this announcement, however, as Mr. Broadbent turned out to be a sort of Mussolini to the Government's large herd of deer in the Pisgah National Forest, and as such, confined his

talk to that phase of forestry work.

To those conservative, unreasonable souls who are a bit ennuied by the mass of material they have read and heard about the Government's extra-curricula alphabetical activities, it was somewhat of a relief to hear about the Propagation Service of the P.N.F. instead of the Propaganda Service of the T.V.A., or what have you.

At any rate, it seems that when your Uncle Samuel purchased the Pisgah National Forest near Asheville from the estate of the late George Vanderbilt, he inherited by way of Lagniappe a herd of native white tailed deer, which had been started by Mr. Vanderbilt's head forester back in 1894. Under United States Forestry Service care the herd has now increased to approximately 5,000 head of deer, and is being maintained at about that figure. In fact, Mr. Broadbent, like his prototype, Il Duce del Facismo, seems to function on the principle of first, deliberately building up the population and then equally carefully thinning it out. In the building up process the herd is protected day and night from poachers by five game wardens. Another contributing factor in the building up of the herd, both to full number and strength, is the fact that a large proportion of bucks are maintained, which no doubt makes life socially enjoyable for the does, as well.

When the herd gets so large that they eat off the vegetation and the young tender shoots on the trees to the height of approximately six feet, which is known as the "deer line," the surplus herd is disposed of in two ways:

First, there is a public shoot each fall. The cost of the shooting privilege is \$5.00 per day, and the names of the hunters are drawn by lot. The deer are also trapped and shipped

to purchasers all over the United States at the price of \$25.00 for each adult deer, F.O.B. shipping point. Fawns are similarly shipped at \$25.00 each.

The most constructive work, however, is done by the P.N.F.F.F. (see above), meaning Pisgah National Forest Fawn Farm to you. Here fawns are carefully raised on sterilized milk from a selected herd of cows, and at maturity are sold for \$25.00 each.

To those carping critics who insist that Uncle Sam cannot spend his way into prosperity, it will be welcome news to know that the P.N.F.F.F. is self-sustaining.

Mr. Broadbent also mentioned that fishing at a fee of \$1.00 per day on a "first come first served" basis is permitted at certain periods, principally during June and August.

Seriously, Mr. Broadbent's talk was really interesting and refreshing, particularly since it brought us a message of wild life from the cool green glades of Pisgah on a day when the temperature stood at over ninety degrees. And, after all, in this workaday modern world, one infrequently, if ever, hears a talk that smacks of satyrs and satire, fauns and fawns.

TIMBER FOR OBSERVATION TOWERS

The Alabama State Commission of Forestry, Montgomery, Alabama, states that in experiments conducted with various types of wooden observation towers in South Alabama it was found that split poles excel round timbers in tower construction.

In these experiments, round poles were used for the main elements of construction in some cases, while in other instances the towers were composed of timbers quartered from a single large tree.

It was found that the round poles from which only the bark had been removed were more subject to decay than the split pieces obtained by quartering large trees such as the Longleaf Pine or Cypress. It appears that the round timbers with a complete circumference of sapwood do not season sufficiently rapidly to prevent the entrance of the fungi that causes decay. Timbers split from larger tree stems, however, have a less proportion of sapwood in their circumferences and dry out much more readily.

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PUERTO RICO'S 40 LECHONES ASADOS (Barbecued pig, to you)

Over a month was required to plan and prepare for the big "Noche Buena" celebration in the La Mina Recreational Area, Caribbean National Forest, to which were invited CCC and PRRA enrollees and Forest Service employees.

Before sunrise on December 24th, hundreds of men engaged in forestry activities were hurriedly heading for the scene of the big event. From the small houses along the way came the sounds of guitars accompanied by a song, and the magic aroma of the fresh coffee made one stop for a drink. Here at the base of the historic "El Yunque" hundreds of people enjoyed a "Noche Buena" fiesta to the tune of 40 roast pigs.

The mountain breeze was biting, the lofty peaks were capped with clouds, far below the green sea cut

the silhouette of the Island, while nested in the La Mina basin the silence of the forest awakened with the boisterous laughter and shouting, as all enjoyed the gay fiesta.

-- E. W. HADLEY,
Forest Supervisor

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A GOOD YEAR'S WORK IN GEORGIA GAME DEPARTMENT

We read with interest the 1935 report of Zack D. Cravey, State Game & Fish Commissioner. Mr. Cravey is to be congratulated on the work accomplished by his department during the past year. He shows certainly that conservation work in Georgia is not running in reverse. The organization of sportsman's clubs and game protective associations throughout the State is a long step forward in the interest of wild life.

Region Eight appreciates the kindly and cooperative attitude of Mr. Cravey's office in matters of our common interest. We hope that 1936 will be the State Game Department's best year in the field of public service, and pledge full cooperation in working toward our mutual goal - conservation in the South.

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EXECUTIVES

Due to the uncertainty as to the whats and wherefores, not to mention the whys, of an Executive Assistant, the following abstract from the Red Book magazine (F.F. Beirne discussing "What is an Executive") will no doubt clarify the situation to everybody except possibly the EAs.

"Executives are a fortunate lot, For, as everyone in an office knows, an executive has nothing to do. That is except:

"To decide what is to be done; to tell somebody to do it; to listen to reasons why it should not be done, why it should be done by somebody else, or why it should be done in a different way and to prepare arguments in rebuttal that shall be convincing and conclusive -

To follow up to see if the thing has been done; to discover that it has not been done; to listen to excuses from the persons who should have done it and did not do it; and to think up arguments to overcome the excuses -

To follow up a second time to see if the thing has been done; to discover that it has been done incorrectly; to point out how it should have been done; to conclude that as long as it has been done it might as well be left as it is; to wonder if it is not time to get rid of a person who cannot do a thing correctly; to reflect that the person in fault has a wife and seven children, and that certainly no other executive in the world would put up with him for a moment; and that, in all probability, any successor would be just as bad or worse.

"To consider how much simpler and better the thing would have been had he done it himself in the first place; to reflect sadly that if he had done it himself, he would have been able to do it right in twenty minutes, but that as things turned out he himself spent two days trying to find out why it was that it had taken somebody else three weeks to do it wrong, but to realize that such an idea would have a very demoralizing effect on the organization, because it would strike at the very foundation of the belief of all employees that an executive has really nothing to do."

PISGAH-UNAKA--The City Manager and the Editor of the Hickory Daily Record at Mortimer, visited Camp F-5 N. C. in December to look over the work projects and improvements. Project Superintendent W. B. Hart, at this camp, advises that steel and form lumber for a 57 foot span bridge across Gragg Prong Creek in Edgemont has arrived and construction will be started soon. At the same time the crushing and surfacing will be started on the Watauga Turnpike. Approximately two miles of banks on this road have been planted in honeysuckle, and old roads and scars are being planted in everygreen shrubbery.

The Watauga Ranger District cooperated with the Johnson City authorities by exhibiting two floats in the annual Armistice Day parade at Johnson City. One was prepared by Camp F-6 Tenn., and illustrated the damage done by forest fires and methods of controlling fires. The other was prepared by Camp F-5 Tenn., and depicted the work done by CCC camps, especially road construction. It showed a compressor and jackhammer in actual operation.

Shortly after the Curtis Creek Camp was abandoned a side camp was established at the same location and operated from F-4. A crew of 25 enrollees has been stationed there to continue the construction and maintenance work, also to aid in the fire protection work in the area adjacent to that camp. So far this side camp arrangement has proved to be satisfactory in every respect.

The eight lookouts on the Mt. Mitchell Ranger District were subjected to the standard eye test

this month. Every man received a satisfactory grade. Joe Wilson, proprietor of the 60-foot tower at Horse Gap unerringly located the 3/8" white spot at 750 feet which, by the way, rates as super-excellent eyesight.

Four fire crews were sent from F-22 NC to F-7 NC on the French Broad District, to assist in fighting a large fire, but fortunately rain intervened before they arrive and the crews were not needed. Four fires occurred on the Watauga District during the month, burning a total of 55½ acres, and two fires occurred at F-4 NC, with a total of 7.5 acres burned.

Timber Stand Improvement work continued from Camp F-5 Tenn. on the Unaka Timber Corporation tract on Roan Mountain, under the supervision of J. L. Eaton, Jr. Forester. Compilation of the timber survey data for the Big Ivy Working Circle is nearing completion on the Mt. Mitchell District and should be in shape for the basis of a management plan in the near future.

--J. H. STONE,
Forest Supervisor.

SUMMER

Twenty-seven (27) miles of Forest Service roads have been completed on the Long Cane Unit and are under maintenance.

All Project Superintendents on the Enoree District met at Camp F-5 on October 16 for the purpose of discussing the fire plans for the 1935-36 fire season. Ranger Billingsley and Ass't. Ranger Pettigrew also attended this meeting.

Ranger Manchester has the right idea about creating a cooperative

and interested spirit among his personnel on the Croatan. On November 25, he called a meeting of all the Supervisory personnel on the Unit, with the object of having a real, old-time pep meeting. Subjects pertaining to forestry and the Unit in general were discussed, and this get-together was a decided success. Plans were made to have a meeting of this kind every month, and Ranger Manchester was elected chairman.

Going hunting and seeing nothing to shoot is not so bad, excepting for a little disappointment and wasted time, but going hunting and having a nice, big turkey gobbler almost fall into your lap and then not getting him, is certainly bad luck. Foreman Putnam was sitting on a stump in the woods watching the antics of the squirrels when, all of a sudden, he looked up, and, in the branches of a tree, directly overhead, sat one of the biggest gobblers he had ever seen. Alas and alack, tho, before Foreman Putnam could recover from his surprise, the turkey got away. We consider this the "biggest" tragedy of the year on the Croatan!

For those who are "archaeologically minded," this will be interesting. At the Maysville Camp (Camp F-21), a number of earthen Indian pots some five feet in diameter have been located. These relics will be excavated with all possible care and preserved.

Quoting Project Superintendent at Camp F-15:

"If the Ethiopians fight as well and as hard as the colored boys work at F-15, Mussolini hasn't a chance in his African campaign."

Camp F-4 holds weekly meetings at which they discuss mainly Safety Measures, Fire Prevention, Suppression and Preparedness, and Road Work.

Work on the proposed Huger Recreational Area is expected to begin in the near future. It is expected that this recreational area will be the ecce of a host of people from the surrounding communities.

A three-day fire training camp was conducted at F-3 on November 15, 16 and 17. Attending this camp were the following: Supervisor Sears and members of his staff; Rangers David, Billingsley and Garber, Supervising and Facilitating personnel from Camps F-4 and F-9, and Major Wells from District "I" headquarters, and other Army personnel.

Work on the Bethera Guard Station is almost completed. It is reported that this is such an attractive place that every one who has seen it, wants to move in!

--H. M. SEARS,
Forest Supervisor

NANTAHALA

The Motion picture tour recently completed in the three Ranger Districts of the Nantahala made 65 showings in the schools and community centers. More than 12,000 people attended these shows, many of whom had never been to a picture show before.

Five reels of film, stressing fire prevention and conservation, were shown. The reception on all occasions was very satisfactory; many communities look forward to the arrival of the machine each year and express exceptional interest.

This tour is especially effective in areas where land has recently been acquired, and offers to the Ranger an opportunity for personal contact with the citizens.

Ranger Roscoe Nicholson, sage and raconteur of tall tales, issues a challenge to Ripley, Broadbent and Woody with this story of rugged mountaineer life.

"A laborer on one of the ERA projects on the Tallulah Ranger District was looking over some tie timber that he wished to purchase from the Forest Service.

"On passing through the woods, he notice a hole in one of the trees, and with an eye for food as well as for business he probed the cavity with his hand in the hope of securing a vagrant squirrel. Something bit deep in his hand and as he hastily withdrew his arm, there was attached a fair sized squirrel dinner. The squirrel, however, clung tenaciously to its grip and no mere shaking or pulling could shake it loose. What to do?

"Shades of the man who made the headlines by biting the dog! Drastic measures must be used, so with no hesitation this son of the rough flashed his molars into action and proceeded to hand the squirrel a dose of his own medicine."

-- P. H. BRYAN,
Forest Supervisor.

OUACHITA

Progress is being made in the work on the Management Plan for the Forest. Messrs. Bosworth and Hawley have been sitting up nights with the job.

Caddo River Lumber Company cut on the Forest amounted to 2,000 M feet or about \$11,000 this month.

During the 5-day hunting season in November, 45 deer were killed on the Kiamichi District in Oklahoma. The game was all in good condition. Ranger Rogers stated that the weather was all in favor of the deer during the entire five days open season. A heavy mist and fog hung over Kiamichi mountains creating very low visibility conditions. He says that hunters were unable to see more than 100 yards at any time during the season. The Oklahoma State Rangers were on the jobs and helped the CCC men check the hunters on the Forest.

"We are keeping up our good fire record. We had 4 Class A fires, 3 Class B and no Class C during November. This brings our total up to 148 fires since January 1 with total acreage burned - 248 acres.

Our latest addition to the Ouachita family, namely ERA, has grown to be quite a sizeable infant. Our December 1, 1935 data shows a total of \$65,590 spent since its arrival on July 12. To accomplish this required the assistance of 326 relief rollers and 26 ten percenters, who to date have performed 1618 man-months of work against their quota of 1330.

Among other accomplishments are 7 miles of fire breaks, 4 camp ground developments, 14 miles of truck trails, 21 miles of roadside beautification, 19 miles motorway construction, 25 miles telephone maintenance and numerous other types of work including over 4000 man days of labor.

Prominent among the above projects is a new Camp Ground development on Lake Hamilton, 18 miles from Hot Springs, which promises to be a popular recreational center.

-- A. L. NELSON,
Forest Supervisor

FLORIDA

During the past month Mr. G. A. Russell of the Bureau Of Plant Industry, State College Station, Texas, visited the Choctawhatchee for the purpose of establishing a permanent experimental plot for research work on Cracca, species. He brought plants here from Texas and from Virginia, and shipped plants from the Choctawatchee to Virginia and to Texas. These plants are to be planted, observed and tested at frequent intervals to determine whether or not they acquire any different characteristics or degrees of toxicity.

The largest deer reported killed on the Choctawhatchee during the past hunting season was an eleven point buck weighing approximately one hundred and forty-five pounds. It is estimated that several hundred deer were killed during the season. Approximately two hundred hunters in the woods and at their camps were contacted by the ranger during the first three days after the hunting season opened - About twenty five Camp fire permits were issued.

The site is being prepared for the planting of approximately one hundred and ten thousand pine seedlings this winter; these will be planted under approximately twenty-three different conditions and ways.

To date T.S.I. crews have covered approximately 153,990 acres in releasing longleaf pine from scrub oak competition.

Camp F-3 has completed fall maintenance work in the Jackson District, which consisted of rooting, machining and rut-logging of three hundred and forty three miles of fire line and three hundred and sixteen miles of road.

On December 11th the maximum temperature recorded at Camp Pinchot Ranger Station was seventy-five degrees, while on December 27th the minimum recorded was twenty-two degrees; at seven o'clock this day a thin skim of ice covered about one-half of Garniers Bayou. During the same month we also had eight and sixteen hundredths inches of rainfall.

CCC F-4 will be disbanded on January 3, 1936. This will leave but one, the original, CCC Camp on the Choctawhatchee, CCC F-3, Niceville, Florida.

During the hunting season there were apprehended sixteen violators of the game laws, four of whom were from out of State. Mr. Fred Ruff spent two weeks at this time conducting investigations to ascertain the type of food eaten by white tail deer. These investigations will no doubt be of assistance in keeping this type of feed in sufficient quantity on the Ocala to take care of its deer.

The Under Privileged Children's Camp at Deer Lake is now rapidly nearing completion. White sand is being sifted from Lake Milldam to be put in Juniper Springs to form a firm sanded beach.

Mr. Martineau and Mr. McCullough conducted the Ocala Women's Garden Club on an extensive tour of the Forest early in December. The ladies served luncheon and it is understood the gentlemen had a wonderful time. At the last meeting of the Junion Chamber of Commerce, Mr. McCullough was elected Vice-President, for the coming year.

--FRANK A. ALBERT,
Forest Supervisor.

THE LOOKOUT

Mr. Kircher and Mr. Shaw attended the annual program meeting at the Harrison Experimental Forest in Mississippi on the 16th of December.

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Roy Headley of the Washington Office spent several days in the Regional Office in December and went with Mr. Brooks on a visit to the DeSoto and Florida forests.

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The annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters will be held in Atlanta, at the Ansley Hotel on January 27-28-29.

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R. E. Pidgeon, Regional Engineer, has returned from a trip to the Kisatchie and Houston.

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Associate Regional Forester Stabler and Mr. Kramer are on a trip to the Florida forest.

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C.F. Evans, Division of State and Private Forests, spent December 15-20 in Nashville and New Orleans conferring with the State Forester of Tennessee and with H. J. Eberly, Regional Forest Inspector.

E. F. Mynatt, Regional Law Officer, is on a trip to Texas and Oklahoma.

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W. R. Hine and Paul H. Gerrard Division of State and Private Forests, are making an inspection of Clarke-McNary cooperative work and ECW projects. They visited Columbia, Georgetown, and Spartanburg.

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J. H. Stone, Engineering Inspector, visited the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida during December.

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Mrs. Elizabeth S. Pitt is in the Washington Office on special detail.

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J. I. Buckner, Regional Fiscal Agent of Region 2, has returned to that Region after a detail of several weeks to Region 8. During this time, Fiscal Agent H. E. Marshall was detailed to Regions 5 and 6. Mr. Marshall is working his way back to Regional headquarters over the Forests in his line of travel. He is now on the Alabama.

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W. W. Bowers delivered a lecture on the subject of "Recreation on the National Forests" to the Atlanta Woman's Club on December 17.

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The majority of Regional Office

employees who had available leave spent the holidays at their homes,

brought a blond one from Texas.

Messrs S. D. Beichler and E. J. Slater of the Division of Lands, are visiting their homes in Pennsylvania.

The largest gold nugget in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington is labeled as coming from Parson's Mountain, Abbeville County, on the Sumter.

J. E. Vernon, Road Superintendent from the Sumter, was a visitor in the Regional office during December.

The Ouschita says that a slight French accent was noticed in Miss River's speech after her return from a Thanksgiving trip to New Orleans and vicinity.

Mrs. Ruth Howell of the Division of Lands is expected to return to the office this week after a cruise to the West Indies.

Miss Edna Murriz, Division of Lands, has been away from the office since early in December on a visit to Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and California.

There seems to be a lot of "buried" literary talent in the Maintenance Division. Perhaps the clerical force has been inspired by the efforts of the chief - perhaps it's "catching". Anyway, on the occasion of Mr. Bell's recent birthday the following telegram signed by his office personnel was delivered to him:

The entire organization on the Choctawhatchee extend their sincere sympathies to Assistant Ranger Davis, whose father died December 31, 1935.

"When you first gave a squawk
On January Four,
They said, "It's a boy,"
And said nothing more.
But as years march along
With experiences new,
We can say much more
Who work for you.
But praises are wordy
At fifty cents each,
So we'll just cut it short
and say you're a peach.
We hope you'll be happy and
wealthy and gay,
And we hope it'll be
A Happy Birthday."

D. L. Pigeon of the Ouachita was the victim of a hit and run driver on Thanksgiving. His car was knocked off the road near Pine Bluff, Arkansas. After turning two complete somersaults the car was badly wrecked, but none of the four occupants were seriously hurt.

Congratulations and many happy returns, Mr. Bell. And that goes double when those who work for a fellow feel like this.

The Florida Forest reports that the Christmas season was the "Waterloo" of two of its handsome bachelors. Larry Huggins of the Engineering staff, returned with a brunette bride from Tennessee, and John Hamer, Ranger Clerk,

A NEW YEAR'S WISH

"Health to make work a pleasure;
Wealth enough to support your needs;
Strength enough to battle with difficulties
and overcome them;
Gracé enough to confess your sins and forsake
them;
Patience enough to toil until some good is
accomplished;
Charity enough to see good in your neighbor;
Cheerfulness that shall make others glad;
Love that shall move you to be useful and helpful;
Faith that shall make the real things of God;
And hope that shall remove all anxious fears
concerning the future."

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(We liked this wish which appeared in the weekly
news page of the Georgia Federation of Woman's
Clubs.)